

## Food and Drug Administration, HHS

## § 864.7425

fibrinolysis (dissolution of the fibrin in a blood clot).

(b) *Classification*. Class II. The special control for this device is FDA's "In Vitro Diagnostic Fibrin Monomer Paracoagulation Test."

[45 FR 60614, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17733, May 11, 1987; 65 FR 17144, Mar. 31, 2000]

### § 864.7320 Fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products assay.

(a) *Identification*. A fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products assay is a device used to detect and measure fibrinogen degradation products and fibrin degradation products (protein fragments produced by the enzymatic action of plasmin on fibrinogen and fibrin) as an aid in detecting the presence and degree of intravascular coagulation and fibrinolysis (the dissolution of the fibrin in a blood clot) and in monitoring therapy for disseminated intravascular coagulation (nonlocalized clotting in the blood vessels).

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60615, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7340 Fibrinogen determination system.

(a) *Identification*. A fibrinogen determination system is a device that consists of the instruments, reagents, standards, and controls used to determine the fibrinogen levels in disseminated intravascular coagulation (non-localized clotting within the blood vessels) and primary fibrinolysis (the dissolution of fibrin in a blood clot).

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60615, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7360 Erythrocytic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase assay.

(a) *Identification*. An erythrocytic glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase assay is a device used to measure the activity of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase or of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase isoenzymes. The results of this assay are used in the diagnosis and treatment of nonspherocytic congenital hemolytic anemia or drug-induced hemolytic anemia associated with a glucose-6-phos-

phate dehydrogenase deficiency. This generic device includes assays based on fluorescence, electrophoresis, methemoglobin reduction, catalase inhibition, and ultraviolet kinetics.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60616, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7375 Glutathione reductase assay.

(a) *Identification*. A glutathione reductase assay is a device used to determine the activity of the enzyme glutathione reductase in serum, plasma, or erythrocytes by such techniques as fluorescence and photometry. The results of this assay are used in the diagnosis of liver disease, glutathione reductase deficiency, or riboflavin deficiency.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60616, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7400 Hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub> assay.

(a) *Identification*. A hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub> assay is a device used to determine the hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub> content of human blood. The measurement of hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub> is used in the diagnosis of the thalassemias (hereditary hemolytic anemias characterized by decreased synthesis of one or more types of hemoglobin polypeptide chains).

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60617, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7415 Abnormal hemoglobin assay.

(a) *Identification*. An abnormal hemoglobin assay is a device consisting of the reagents, apparatus, instrumentation, and controls necessary to isolate and identify abnormal genetically determined hemoglobin types.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60618, Sept. 12, 1980]

### § 864.7425 Carboxyhemoglobin assay.

(a) *Identification*. A carboxyhemoglobin assay is a device used to determine the carboxyhemoglobin (the compound formed when hemoglobin is exposed to carbon monoxide) content of human

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blood as an aid in the diagnosis of carbon monoxide poisoning. This measurement may be made using methods such as spectroscopy, colorimetry, spectrophotometry, and gasometry.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60619, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7440 Electrophoretic hemoglobin analysis system.

(a) *Identification*. An electrophoretic hemoglobin analysis system is a device that electrophoretically separates and identifies normal and abnormal hemoglobin types as an aid in the diagnosis of anemia or erythrocytosis (increased total red cell mass) due to a hemoglobin abnormality.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60620, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7455 Fetal hemoglobin assay.

(a) *Identification*. A fetal hemoglobin assay is a device that is used to determine the presence and distribution of fetal hemoglobin (hemoglobin F) in red cells or to measure the amount of fetal hemoglobin present. The assay may be used to detect fetal red cells in the maternal circulation or to detect the elevated levels of fetal hemoglobin exhibited in cases of hemoglobin abnormalities such as thalassemia (a hereditary hemolytic anemia characterized by a decreased synthesis of one or more types of hemoglobin polypeptide chains). The hemoglobin determination may be made by methods such as electrophoresis, alkali denaturation, column chromatography, or radial immunodiffusion.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60620, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7470 Glycosylated hemoglobin assay.

(a) *Identification*. A glycosylated hemoglobin assay is a device used to measure the glycosylated hemoglobins (A<sub>1a</sub>, A<sub>1b</sub>, and A<sub>1c</sub>) in a patient's blood by a column chromatographic procedure. Measurement of glycosylated hemoglobin is used to assess the level of control of a patient's diabetes and to determine the proper insulin dosage for

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a patient. Elevated levels of glycosylated hemoglobin indicate uncontrolled diabetes in a patient.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60621, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7490 Sulfhemoglobin assay.

(a) *Identification*. A sulfhemoglobin assay is a device consisting of the reagents, calibrators, controls, and instrumentation used to determine the sulfhemoglobin (a compound of sulfur and hemoglobin) content of human blood as an aid in the diagnosis of sulfhemoglobinemia (presence of sulfhemoglobin in the blood due to drug administration or exposure to a poison). This measurement may be made using methods such as spectroscopy, colorimetry, spectrophotometry, or gasometry.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60621, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7500 Whole blood hemoglobin assays.

(a) *Identification*. A whole blood hemoglobin assay is a device consisting of reagents, calibrators, controls, or photometric or spectrophotometric instrumentation used to measure the hemoglobin content of whole blood for the detection of anemia. This generic device category does not include automated hemoglobin systems.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60622, Sept. 12, 1980]

## § 864.7525 Heparin assay.

(a) *Identification*. A heparin assay is a device used to determine the level of the anticoagulant heparin in the patient's circulation. These assays are quantitative clotting time procedures using the effect of heparin on activated coagulation factor X (Stuart factor) or procedures based on the neutralization of heparin by protamine sulfate (a protein that neutralizes heparin).

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

[45 FR 60623, Sept. 12, 1980]